# The People's Korea

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# Pyongyang Proposes N-S FM Talks with US Participation

A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry on Aug. 6 proposed to hold talks between the foreign ministers of the north and the south with the participation of the secretary of state of the United States in Geneva or in any other convenient place at an early date, for a solution to the issue of arms reduction and all other problems for detente on the Korean Peninsula.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry statement was published on the day in connection with the Aug. 3 statement of south Korea expressing its stand on the DPRK's July 23 proposal for arms reduction. **(See the statement on page 3)**

The statement said that not only the foreign ministers of the north and the south but the secretary of state of the U.S. which is directly responsible for the tensions on the Korean Peninsula should participate in the proposed talks.

It said that talks between the foreign ministers may take the form of bilateral talks "if necessary."

"If talks between the foreign ministers are held smoothly," it said, "a favourable atmosphere will be created for multinational negotiations involving the delegates of the member nations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission as observers, we think."

Pyongyang also proposed in the statement to have preliminary talks of vice minister level in Panmunjom toward the end of August or at a date to be agreed upon, in order to ensure talks between the foreign ministers of the north and the south involving the U.S.

It further said that if there is any inconvenience on the part of the U.S. and the south Korean side to hold preliminary talks, it is possible to have two channel bilateral preliminary talks – talks between the DPRK and the U.S. and those between the DPRK and south Korea.

"In this case," it said, "north-south preliminary talks will be held in Panmunjom and preliminary talks between the DPRK and the United States in New York or in any other place convenient to each other."

### Pyongyang Welcomes Seoul's Offer in Principle

Earlier on July 23, the government of the DPRK made public a statement containing a new disarmament proposal. It included a massive phased military reduction in the north and the south to 100,000 each by 1992 and U.S. troops withdrawal along with this process. The proposal to hold multinational

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## Arms Reduction Proposal Supported

"The people and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully support the new goodwill initiatives for peace of the DPRK government," said a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam in a statement published on July 27, supporting the July 23 statement of the DPRK government on massive phased military reduction by the north and the south of Korea.

"The U.S. government and the south Korean authorities should seriously respond to these reasonable proposals

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## Int'l Buddhists Peace March Demands N-Weapons Ban

An International Buddhists Peace March was conducted from July 3 to 25 under the slogan – "Buddhists Oppose Nuclear Weapons", marching through the DPRK, Mongolia, the Soviet Union and Japan.

The peace march, which was organized by the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace for the first time, was participated in by representatives of the DPRK, the Korean Buddhist Federation in Japan, the Soviet Union, Japan and Mongolia, as well as Buddhist believers and citizens in these countries.

The peace marchers, who left the Pohyon Temple at Mt. Myohyang of the DPRK, marched through Ulan Bator(Mongolia), Ulan Ude (USSR), Khabarovsk (USSR) and Yokohama (Japan), positively participated in various peace programmes in the mean time, including peace rallies, peace prayer meetings and signature collection

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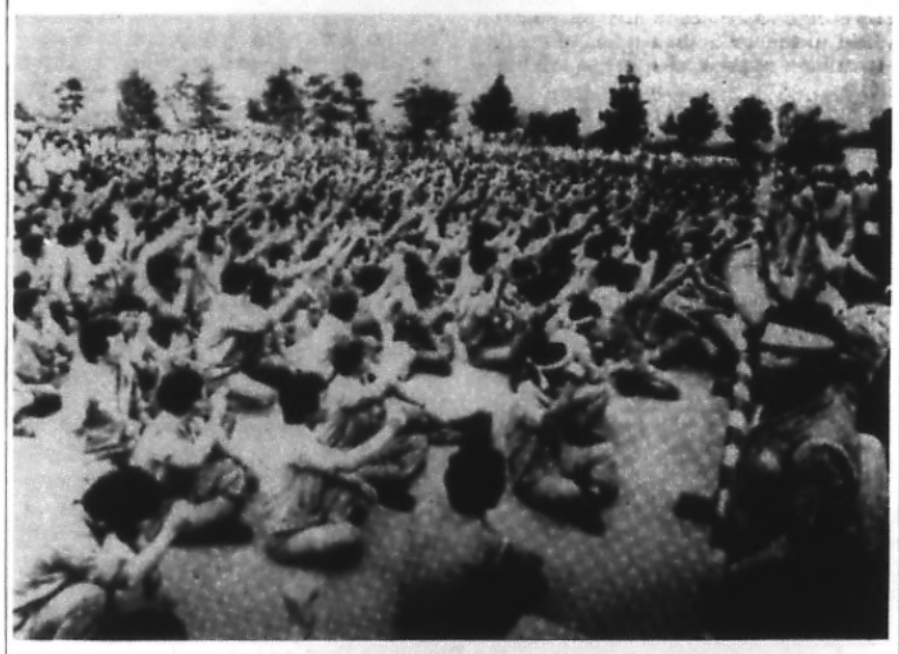
## Labor Disputes Rock S. Korea



**Workers at Korea Heavy Industries & Construction Co. in Changwon stage a sit-in protest demanding wage hikes at the front gate of the company on Aug. 5.**

**Labor disputes now widespread in south Korea as the demand of working people for higher wages and better working condition is spreading rapidly along with their demand for democratic reform.**

**By Aug. 10, 255 labor disputes had occurred since Roh Tae Woo's June 29 announcement on "democratic reforms". (See related articles on page 4-5)**

## 5th Olympic Talks Offered

A vice chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee on Aug. 4 issued a press statement regarding the question of the 24th Olympic co-hosting proposal.

In the statement, he demanded that the International Olympic Committee and the south Korean side hold the fifth joint meeting at an early date before Sep. 17 "without any condition attached", to discuss the matter of co-hosting the Games in the north and the south.

At the meeting, he said, not only the issue of sports events but important matters such as the title of the Games, the formation of the organizing committee, the opening and closing ceremonies and television rights, should be discussed.

The statement also said the DPRK Olympic Committee will bring forward a corresponding proposal on the basis of consideration of the "adjusted proposal" put forward by the IOC.

At the fourth Lausanne joint meeting held in July, the IOC brought forward an "adjusted proposal" that women's volleyball in the volleyball event be shared to the DPRK side.

Noting that the DPRK side at the fourth joint meeting advanced a "realistic and reasonable proposal, taking into consideration the stand of the other sides manifested at the talks in the past period, and made all efforts for progress of the talks", the press statement said:

This notwithstanding, the meeting failed to make any progress and came again to an impasse.

This is entirely attributable to the insincere attitude and unwarranted assertion of the south Korean side.

The stubborn stand of the south Korean side proved the fact that it is pursuing the intention to oppose at any cost the co-hosting of the Olympic Games by the north and the south of Korea which has been supported worldwide, to monopolize the "Seoul Olympics" as planned originally and single-handedly stage the games for its political purpose.

At the end of the joint meeting, the south Korean side, which has led the three-way Lausanne joint meeting to a deadlock, made a clumsy statement that it would continue talks even after the 17th of September this year, the date when invitation cards will be sent out to those who will participate in the Olympic Games.

Hardly can we understand what they intend to solve at the talks to be held after unilateral invitation cards for the "Seoul Olympics" were issued.

The south Korean side should lend an ear to the demands of the world people and sportsmen who want to see the 24th Olympic Games co-hosted by the north and the south of Korea, even at the moment, and take a proper stance and attitude toward the talks so as to hold talks before the 17th of September and reach a final agreement.

At the last joint meeting the International Olympic Committee brought forward an "adjusted proposal" that women's volleyball in the volleyball

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### Notice to Readers

**The People's Korea won't be published next week because of the holiday of the employees of our company. The No. 1,350 issue will be published on Aug. 29. – Editor**

## US Aerial Espionage Cases Number 10 In July

The United States on July 28 committed aerial espionage against the DPRK by infiltrating the high-speed high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 deep into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong on the east coast of the DPRK, letting it fly up to the sky above the coastal waters off Kim Chaek City, North Hamgyong Province from 14:25 to 14:29, the KCNA reported on July 28.

Such aerial espionage of the U.S. numbered nearly 10 cases in July alone, the report said.

# Kim Jong Il the People's Leader (7)

(Continued from the previous issue)

## Let's Sing Our Song

With the May Day of 1956 near at hand, preparations for competitive art circle performances were in full swing at all sub-branches of the Children's Union organization.

After the lessons the school became animated with singing and the sounds of musical instruments as if it were housing several art troupes. The competitive spirit of the Children's Union members was fierce.

Their eager desire to take the honourable first place was first expressed in the selection of the programme.

In those days there was a strong tendency towards flunkeyism. Therefore, the pupils chose "famous foreign music" and unusual foreign dances which others did not know, for they regarded that only with these pieces of music and dancing they could show their skill.

A girl who was good at singing, intended to sing a "famous European song" solo and called on a renowned singer in secret for an individual guidance. The pupils of a class who planned to put on the stage a foreign dance which mostly consisted of beating time with the feet, borrowed foreign costume from a professional art troupe.

One day when all the pupils were engrossed in rehearsal, the dear leader dropped in at a rehearsal room of a sub-branch.

Saying that they must have been rehearsing much, he asked them to show him their rehearsal.

The pupils of that class had prepared the greater part of the programme with foreign pieces. So they were transported with joy that they were now able to show him an interesting and stylish programme and showed him all the pieces they had so far rehearsed—chorus, small chorus, dance, solo, and poem recitation.

They had hoped that their rehearsal would be highly estimated. However, contrary to their expectations, each time the pieces changed, the dear leader's face clouded.

When the rehearsal was over, the dear leader kept silent for a while with a very serious look on his face.

When the activists of the sub-branch approached him with a wondering look, the dear leader said in a grave tone:

"Comrades, what place is this? This is Korea."

Still the activists of the sub-branch were confused, unable to comprehend the meaning of his words. The dear leader asked why there were very few of Korean things and so many foreign things, and then told them:

"I think that the aim of our competitive performance is not to show the skill of an individual person but to educate people to all intents and purposes. Then, why should we sing foreign songs? We have many good songs and dances reflecting our life. Art should vividly reflect the life. Only then will it be able to fulful its mission."

Then he pointed out that one should regard it as shameful to follow in others' wake, and continued: "Our own voice and dances are better even though they may be poor; let's prepare Korean songs and dances from now on."

The dear leader personally discussed with them and chose the *Beautiful Is Our Country* for the chorus, the *Let's Value and Love Even a Tree* for the small chorus, *Happy Is Our Life* for the dance, and *We Swear to the Marshal* for the solo and gave detailed instructions as to what points they should pay attention to in portraying these pieces.

Having been guided minutely by the dear leader, this sub-branch took the honourable first place at the May Day competitive performance held between art circles and even performed before the army men and civil service officials.

Several days after, the dear leader was studying with a pupil. During a break they listened to new records. All the records phonographed only foreign songs.

The dear leader attentively watched the records over and over again as if to confirm where they were made. All of them turned out to be Korean made.

The dear leader suggested that they should go to the record factory.

(Continued on page 3)

# *Construction of Taechon Power Stations Progressing at Rapid Tempo*

### Panpyong Dam & 40 Km Long Waterway Tunnel Commissioned

The Panpyong Dam and the 40-km long waterway tunnel of the Taechon Power Stations have been commissioned.

The Panpyong Dam of the Taechon Power Stations is a large hydraulic power structure which will stand unaffected by whatever long spell of big flood.

The 40km long waterway tunnel designed to supply billions of tons of water of the River Chungman stored by the Panpyong Dam to the power stations is a large underground structure capable of passing more than 100-cubic metres of water per second.

With the commissioning of the Panpyong Dam and the 40km long waterway tunnel, the water of the River Chungman flowing northwest of Korea forms a large artificial lake 80 km long and is diverted into the River Taeryong through the 40km long waterway tunnel for the five Taechon Power Stations, the biggest ones in the DPRK.

It has also made it possible to bring under irrigation 110,000 hectares of tideland to be reclaimed in North Pyongan Province from where hundreds of thousands of tons of grain will be produced and to open a new 80km long shipping route to improve the transport in the northwestern area of the country.

A commissioning ceremony was held on Aug. 1 on the spot.

### Production of Electricity Starts

The Assembling of a large generator has been wound up and the production of electricity started at the Taechon Power Station No. 2.

The large capacity turbine, generator and all other installations produced by the workers and technicians of the Taean Heavy Machine Complex ensured reliable operation and successfully guaranteed the rated capacity.

As a result, one more firm guarantee has been secured to attain ahead of schedule the electricity target of the third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993).

The Taechon Power Stations are the biggest hydraulic power producer in the DPRK. They are under construction by a new method of hydraulic resources development.

The Taechon Power Stations consisting of five power stations in the inland mountain area are designed to produce electricity by damming off rivers flowing to the northern tip of Korea to create a big reservoir, passing the water through a 40km water tunnel and turning it back to the River Taeryong emptying into the West Sea.

Many generators will be installed at the power stations within this year.

### Taechon Power Station No. 1 Under Construction

The construction of the Taechon Power Station No.1 is being pushed ahead actively in Korea.

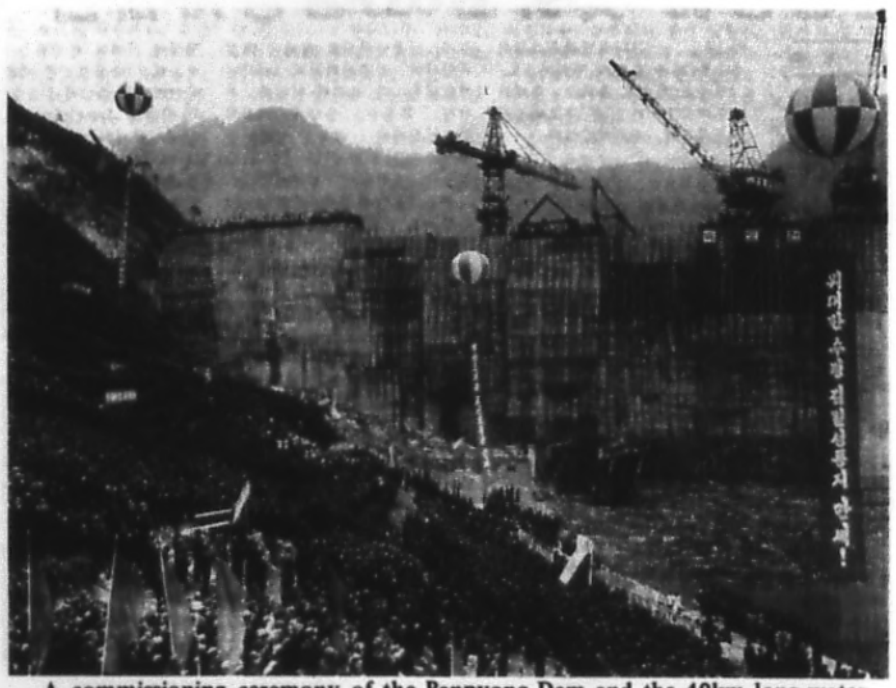
The power station is a grand monumental creation which is being built by a new method of hydraulic resources development.

The power station No.1 is designed to produce electricity by using the water falling into the River Taeryong in North Pyongan Province through a 40km water tunnel from the River Chungman in Chagang Province which is stored by the Panpyong Dam.

This power station shall meet the growing demand for electricity in different fields of the national economy, add beauty to the landscape of this area and supply water to the newly reclaimed tideland in North Pyongan Province.

The builders are now stepping up the assembling of generating equipment after finishing excavation, ground concrete tamping and frame-work.

**An outline map shows the location of the Panpyong Dam.**



**A commissioning ceremony of the Panpyong Dam and the 40km long waterway tunnel of the Taechon Power Stations was held on Aug. 1 on the spot.**

(Continued from page 2)

The pupil had never inspected a record factory before and so he followed the dear leader glad that now he was going to see something which was new to him.

When they got to the factory, the dear leader first looked round the record production processes one after another before he met an official of the factory. He told modestly the official that the factory had a long record and that the quality of its products was good, and asked him why they phonographed few of Korean songs and many foreign songs. He said to the following effect:

"In our country there are many famous pieces such as *Forward to the Decisive Battle, My Song in the Trench* and *Mungyong Pass.*

"How nice it will be if these songs are phonographed in the records....

"I wish that in future you will phonograph Korean songs loved by our people."

Listening to the dear leader, the factory official's face expressed emotion. The official sincerely repented that really things went amiss and firmly resolved to correct them by all means.

Now they were on their way back from the record factory. After they covered a long distance, the dear leader suddenly turned to the pupil by his side and told him to the following effect:

"As you know, when they advanced into the homeland, the anti-Japanese guerrillas rubbed their faces on the soil of the fatherland which they could not forget even in their dreams and each put a handful of the soil into his rucksack. One fighter carried the soil always with him until liberation. And I wonder why they are interested in foreign things rejecting those works which sing of our precious land, our key, our life and our happiness."

He broke off awhile and walked on before saying in a meditative tone: "I'm most happy when I sing our songs and picture to myself the nature of our country as well as our reality and our struggle."

The dear leader's steadfast Juche-motivated stand on the things and phenomena sprang forth from his infinite love and pride in the fatherland, people and history.

**(To be continued)**

# 20-Odd New Bridges under Construction

More than 20 bridges and overpasses of unique styles are under construction in Pyongyang.

The Rungra Bridge linking the An Sang Taek Street just completed at the foot of the Moran hill with the Rungrado recreation centre and the Munsu Street consists of the main bridge and four peculiar bridges branching off from it.

The length of this bridge which will bring into shape another ring road in the centre of the capital city will be treble that of the Taedong Bridge and its branch bridges will be the biggest in the country.

Under construction on a modern pattern is the Sonnae overpass which will serve for the conveniences of the working people and tourists travelling between the Angol Sports Village and Mangyongdae and between the centre of the capital and Nampo. This three-level overpass through which cars will run unhindered in all directions consists of the main path and hundreds of meters long four branch paths.

The Ansan Intercrossing Bridge is made of the main bridge 1.4 times the now longest Okryu Bridge in Pyongyang and peculiarly designed branch paths. The bridge will be linked to scenic Ansan, crossing the beautiful River Potong, broad boulevards and green spaces from the grand Kwangbok Street now under construction.

Huge Kwangbok bridges Nos. 1 and 2 tantamount to the Taedong Bridge in length have taken shape at the entrance to the Kwangbok Street. Driving through the 100-metre wide main road from there one comes across the construction site of the Chilgol overpass of broad roadway and sidewalks.

Sixteen overpasses and bridges are under construction in the Sunan district, among them the Taekam and Anhung overpasses some three times the Taedong Bridge in length, and the Sokam, Tongsan and Osan bridges.

These monumental structures are now being built at fast speed by constructors and People's Army soldiers.

# *Modern Hotels under Construction in Pyongyang for Home & Foreign Guests*

Modern hotels are now under construction at different places of Pyongyang. Their total floor space is 560,000 square metres.

A tourist hotel rising on a hill on the bank of the River Taedong is drawing particular attention of people. The hotel consists of 6 buildings.

The buildings of the hotel with a total floor space of over 33,100 square metres are connected with each other in a circular or right angled form from the 11th floor downward.

The hotel has more than 110 first and second class rooms. The remaining rooms are third class ones.

The hotel is being appointed with wonderful service facilities, such as outdoor and indoor wading pools, cinema houses, banquet halls and restaurants.

In the revolving restaurant on the 11th floor one can enjoy a bird's eye view of the River Taedong and a panoramic view of the magnificent and modern sports village.

Thanks to the devoted endeavours of the constructors, the pre-fab assembling has now been carried out at over 90 percent, brick laying at over 70 percent and underground network project at over 50 percent.

An international hotel is under construction in Yanggak, a beautiful islet in the River Taedong. The 47 storied hotel with a total floor space of 88,000 square metres is triangular at the bottom.

The hotel with an accommodation of 2,000 will have 7 restaurants specialized in various national dishes.

The builders are also accelerating the construction of the 30 odd storied Youth Hotel and the Angol Hotel with a total floor space of 43,100 square metres.

The Youth and Angol hotels are designed to suit the character of young people and sportsmen.

The hotels under construction at different places will offer full convenience to home and foreign guests visiting Pyongyang, a city of youth, with their wonderful inner facilities built on the highest level.

# *Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman*

**A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public the following statement on Aug. 6 clarifying the stand on holding talks between the foreign ministers of the north and the south of Korea with the participation of the U.S. Secretary of State to discuss issues for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula, including the issue of arms reduction:**

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement containing a new disarmament proposal on July 23 out of a desire to remove the tensions prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and open a bright prospect for national reunification.

This arms reduction proposal of ours is enjoying widespread support and sympathy worldwide as it reflects the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

The south Korean authorities published a "statement of the foreign ministry" on Aug. 3, clarifying their stand on our proposal for arms reduction.

In the "statement" the south Korean authorities ignored our proposal for multinational disarmament negotiations and contended that if the "pending problems" between the north and the south were to be solved, it would be necessary to resume the "suspended dialogues," and proposed to hold talks between the foreign ministers of the north and the south to discuss such issues as the conclusion of a "non-aggression agreement," "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition."

By proposing north-south foreign ministers talks to discuss such issues as "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition" the south Korean authorities mean to exploit them for the purpose of perpetuating the division of the country and the nation rather than discussing such essential issues as the relaxation of tensions in Korea and the acceleration of the peaceful reunification of the country.

This is very unjustifiable.

Nonetheless, we welcome in principle the proposal of the south Korean authorities to have a dialogue with us itself, proceeding from the invariable stand to bridge over the difficulties lying in the way of national reunification through dialogue and negotiations.

If a dialogue for easing the tensions and preserving and consolidating peace on the Korean Peninsula is to be oriented to a right direction, it is urgently required, above all, to solve the problem of arms reduction.

Only when complete disarmament is realized can we remove the acute military and political confrontation, dispel distrust and misunderstanding between the north and the south, create an atmosphere of trust between them and make a breakthrough for the peaceful reunification of the country.

A solution to this fundamental problem is invitably linked to the issue of U.S. forces present in south Korea.

It is indispensable, therefore, that the United States should attend talks discussing the issue of disarmament. No effective measure will be taken without the participation of the United States.

Hence, we hold that not only the foreign ministers of the north and the south but also the secretary of state in the United States which is directly responsible for the tensions on the Korean Peninsula should participate in talks for a solution to the issue of arms reduction.

We consider that the issue of disarmament directly related to the United States should be discussed at talks among the foreign ministers of the north and the south and the U.S. Secretary of State, and that other issues within the nation which are related to national reunification should be solved by our nation itself through dialogue between the north and the south.

The south Korean side, too, this time indicated that the "pending issues" between the north and the south should be discussed and solved through talks between themselves on the principle of national self-determination.

We have maintained, from the beginning, that no foreign forces should be allowed to meddle in the solution of issues within the nation and that the issues related to national reunification should be solved independently by our nation itself on the principle of national self-determination.

It is clear to everybody that there are problems to be solved with the participation of the United States, whereas others should be left to be solved by our national alone as regards the Korean issue.

We consider that the discussion and solution of the internal problems of the nation related to the reunification of the country may be realized through the premiers' talks which the north and the south had already discussed to reach an understanding.

If the premiers' talks are held, the problems of the resumption of the "past dialogues", such as Red Cross talks, economic talks and preliminary contact for parliamentary talks will be solved simultaneously.

Then the "problem of water resources" may be also discussed.

From such point of view the government of our Republic decided to propose to have talks between the foreign ministers of the north and the south with the participation of the U.S. secretary of state in Geneva or in any other convenient place at an early date in order to discuss first the arms reduction problem and all other problems for detente on the Korean Peninsula.

Talks between the foreign ministers may take the form of bilateral talks when necessary.

If talks between the foreign ministers are held smoothly, a favourable atmosphere will be created for multinational negotiation involving the delegates of the member nations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission as observers, we think.

In order to successfuly ensure talks between the foreign ministers of the north and south involving the United States, we propose to have preliminary talks of vice-minister level in Panmunjom toward the end of August, 1987, or at a date to be agreed upon between the two sides.

If there is any inconvenience for the United States and the south Korean authorities to hold preliminary talks, we consider it possible to have two channel bilateral preliminary talks – talks between the DPRK and the United States and those between the DPRK and south Korea.

In this case, north-south preliminary talks will be held in Panmunjom and preliminary talks between the DPRK and the United States in New York or in any other place convenient to each other.

Considering that at the present juncture it is a pressing problem which brooks no further delay to ease the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and ensure peace there, we hope that the United States and the south Korean authorities will affirmatively respond to our sincere proposal.

# Roh Tae Woo, Pro-U.S. Stooge: Criminal Record

The Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification on August 1 published a record of crimes of Roh Tae Woo.

The consultative council is an organization consisting of personages who had been in south Korean political circles including the national assembly and came to the northern half of the Republic in the period of the past Fatherland Liberation War (Korean War). Now it is conducting activities for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The record of crimes says: The traitor Roh Tae Woo was born as the eldest son of Roh Byong Su, a pro-Japanese stooge and traitor to the nation, in Talsong County (Taegu City at present), North Kyongsang Province, on December 4, 1932. He grew up, cultivating from his childhood the qualities of a traitor bartering away fellow countrymen and knowtowing to foreign forces and the trait of a scoudrel who stoops to any infamy for money and wealth.

The traitor Roh Tae Woo imbued with a U.S.-worshipping flunkeyist idea, after wearing the puppet army uniform, became a "important member" of the gendarme, entered the south Korean military academy as the 11th team cadet in 1951. To win the favour of the U.S. master is addressed himself to mankilling training and worked as a special agent, informing against his collegues to macran who was a teacher of the academy and an official of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and won his trust. In this course he became intimated particularly with Chun Doo Hwan who was a secret agent of the U.S. forces and classmate.

The U.S. thought that Roh Tae Woo would be a useful stooge and sent him together with Chun Doo Hwan to the United States in 1959 to receive education in psychological warfare at a special war school and absorbed them as spies.

Siding with the May 16 military coup of Park Chung Hee on the order of the U.S., Roh Tae Woo took the post of intelligence corps of the army. He watched the actions of the oppositions in the army and worked with a greater zeal to purge them.

He became the chief of the intelligence section of the counter-intelligence corps of the ground force in 1966 and went to Vietnam as a battalion commander of the "Maengho unit" of the army at the time of the U.S. war of aggression there and won ill fame as a murderer, participating in genocide operations against the Vietnamese people over 100 times.

The record says that when the traitor Chun Doo Hwan, acting on the script written by the U.S., formed the "main forces" mainly with 11th term graduates of the military academy and staged the "December 12 army purge coup" to liquidate anti-*"yusin"* forces in the army, the traitor Roh Tae Woo played a "decisive role."

The traitor Roh Tae Woo is the ringleader of fascism who under the patronage of the U.S. master challenges with bayonets the demand of the popular masses for democracy and nation butcher and heinous strangler of democracy who does not hesitate to plunge fellow countrymen into a horrible sea of blood.

The crimes of Roh Tae Woo in stamping out democracy and seeking a military fascist dictatorship have been committed more insidiously on a political basis since he became the "representative member of the Democratic Justice Party".

After seizing the party power and directing even "party-administration consultative meeting" with the government as the "representative member of the DJP", Roh Tae Woo trumped up all sorts of evil laws to bind the south Korean students and people more tightly with the noose of fascism and very craftily and brutally schemed to suppress and obliterate the people's struggle for democratization.

Although Roh Tae Woo tries to veil his criminal color, talking about the "release of detainees", amnesty and restoration of civic rights", he cannot cover up his color as the strangler of democracy and lunatic seeking fascist dictatorship.

The record brands the traitor Roh Tae Woo as the enemy of the nation and peaceful reunification of the country who is zealously following the U.S.'s Korea strategy and frantically stepping up the moves for permanent split of the nation and belligerent manoeuvers. It continues:

What must be pointed to first of all in the crimes of Ro Tae Woo going against the peaceful reunification of the country is that he has committed more viciously than anybody the criminal acts of aggression against the northern half of the Republic, zealously following the new war provocation manoeuveres of the U.S.

For nearly one year from 1979 to 1980 when he was the commander of the 9th division of the south Korean army, special operations and military provocations against the area of our side were committed almost every day more brutally in the southern portion along the lower reaches of the River Rimjin than in any other area.

After changing his military uniform to civilian cloth to proceed to political circles Roh Tae Woo, a bigoted warlike and splittist, got overheated in the criminal moves to perpetuate the division of the nation, keeping pace with the U.S. "two Koreas" plot.

Roh Tae Woo who had once strutted around in a "general" uniform stained with the blood of fellow countrymen willingly accepted the post of "sports minister" which can be considered a sort of relegation. His intention is to render distinguished service to the United States once again by "successfully holding" the '88 Olympics, an immediate pressing problem in realizing the U.S. plot for the creation of "two Koreas."

**(KCNA)**

# *DPRK No Threat: Moderate Student Leader*

*In a recent interview with Nicholas D. Kristof of The New York Times, Woo Sang Ho, the relatively moderate president of Yonsei University's student body gave his views on why students have fought against the government and denouncing the U.S. role in south Korea.*

*When asked about the possibility of an "attack on the south" by Pyongyang, he said that he didn't think the DPRK would attack first and didn't believe the south Korean government's propaganda concerning this.*

*The interview was carried in the Weekly Review of The New York Times on August 2. Here are excerpts from the interview:*

**Question. Haven't you gotten what you wanted?**

**Answer.** People in America think that just because we got direct elections, it's over. That's just the beginning. The people in the present Government have no right to be there and know nothing about democracy.

**Q. Didn't the Government promise freedoms?**

**A.** Suppose a burglar goes into a house and robs a family of all its belongings. The neighbors tell the burglar to stop, and they make a big scene. So the burglar, afraid of being killed, leaves a broken radio behind to mollify the people. But he's still a burglar. And if he comes out and says he's going to help the family, no one is going to believe him. We want the abolition of this Government, not just a few favors to justify the Government staying in power.

**Q. Will there be more demonstrations?**

**A.** Not just violent demonstrations in the streets, but we'll also find other ways to press our demands.

**Q. Will there be more violence, more street clashes?**

**A.** No, we're not going to demonstrate in a way to make people mad at us. We'll have peaceful demonstrations. But if the Government and police try to stop us, then there'll be some violence. We're not going to stand by and be hassled.

**Q. Is it right for students to use violence?**

**A.** Violence can be justified. For example, violence against Nazis was legitimate.

**Q. Is the Government truly like the Nazis?**

**A.** It's hard to make a precise comparison. The oppression in (Occupied) France must have been more severe, because it came from abroad. But we're fighting against military fascism. The fascism in Korea is directly related to Hitler's Nazism.

**Q. Couldn't you go to jail for saying that?**

**A.** I'm not afraid of going to jail. As a student leader, it's something I take for granted.

**Q. Will you have difficulty getting a job?**

**A.** It would be an honor if I didn't get a job because of my activities. I'll be doing the same thing I am now, fighting for democracy.

**Q. When the American flag was burned on July 9 and the crowd applauded, were you clapping?**

**A.** I was not there, but if I had been there, I would have applauded. I'm not angry with individual Americans, who in general are kind, but with the system. We're controlled militarily by the Americans, who hand down commands to our military. Culturally and economically, we're very much a part of America. Farmers and laborers aren't getting their share of wealth, because a lot of their sweat and hard labor goes abroad. And the reason our country is divided is because of America.

**Q. There are 42 million South Koreans and 42,000 Americans in Korea. How can they control you?**

**A.** Those 42,000 Americans are as powerful as we are, because they represent all of America.

**Q. Aren't your people being made richer by selling cars and televisions and other goods to America?**

**A.** I can't deny that the exports have helped the Korean economy. But the United States has benefited as well. And our laborers are being sacrificed. They work for low wages in bad conditions, and the Americans are taking advantage of the situation.

**Q. Do you regard North Korea as a better system?**

**A.** We are blocked from getting any information about the North, so I can't say whether it is good or bad. But they are the same people we are, and I'm sure that they want peace as much as we do.

**Q. So is there no risk of attack?**

**A.** I don't think North Korea will attack first. Our Government always says we can't have democracy here because of the North. But we don't believe it.

# Workers Demand Rights

**Mark Fineman, a Los Angeles Times reporter, has recently been reporting on the growing labor disputes in south Korea.**

**In a report contributed to the Daily Yomiuri, an English language daily published in Tokyo, dated August 4, he spotlighted a female labor unionist.**

**Here is the full text of his report. (Title is ours... Ed.)**

SEOUL—It has been three months since Woo Ok Young's boss told her she was like "a walking time bomb" on the assembly line of an electronics factory in Seoul's Guro Industrial Complex.

"He told me, 'Your're a troublemaker,'" Woo recalled recently. "He said, 'We're afraid you might start something here to form a labor union. This company cannot afford that. Why don't you just quietly leave?'"

Woo, however, did not leave quietly. The 23-year-old worker had to be physically removed from the boss' office by security guards that day, and she has been seething ever since.

On July 19, Woo and thousands of other recently dismissed workers laid the groundwork for revenge. They gathered at a church-funded industrial mission, and, chanting prolabor and antigovernment slogans, they formed the Dismissed Workers Association to fight for the reinstatement of fired workers.

The meeting was typical of the explosion of labor actions, strikes and sit-ins since President Chun Doo Hwan announced sweeping democratic reforms in virtually every sector of South Korea, a nation that has spent years under authoritarian, military-dominated rule.

Labor ministry officials said that

**(Continued on page 5)**

# *Labor Disputes Sharply Increase*

Labor unrest is widespread in south Korea, with thousands of workers joining in new struggles for improved working conditions.

Government officials said 25,000 militant workers stayed overnight at 48 work places on August 6, pressing for a higher pay and better working conditions, according to an AP report from Seoul.

Trade and Industry Minister Rha Woong Bae said, "If these strikes are prolonged, many companies will collapse...", according to the report.

Some 32,500 workers were staging sit-ins or were on strike at 80 workplaces on August 6, bringing to 285 the total number of companies affected so far this year, according to ministry figures.

Riding on the crest of a democratic mood, factory workers, coal miners, hospital nurses and even pop singers have organized themselves to press their demand for a pay hike and improved working conditions, the report said.

AP said that even the pro-government Federation of Korea Trade Unions declared that workers have good reason to organize themselves for struggle.

According to the federation last year, south Korean workers on the average put in the longest workweek in the world at 54.4 hours, but their average monthly pay was less than 300,000 won ($U.S.370).

Labor productivity has almost doubled since 1980 but their earnings increased less than 40 percent, the statistics showed.

About a dozen major works including those of the country's largest shipyard and automobile, footwar and machinery making, remained closed after days of wildcat strikes by their workers.

Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., a member of the Hyundai group, one of south Korea's largest conglomerates, decided to shut down its shipyard in Ulsan on the country's southeastern coast for five days, Yonhap, a south Korean news agency, said.

The shutdown was decided after 15,000 workers began a sit-down, demanding higher pay and formation of a new democratic labor union, the agency said.

At one time, Chung Ju Young, owner of the Hyundai group, was surrounded by angry workers for nearly two hours. He was feed after he promised to allow "the highest possible any raise" in September after consultations with leaders of a new labor union to be formed by a direct vote of by the company is 24,000 employees, Yonhap reported.

The Hyundai workers had ended their strikes which had continued for several days on July 31 following labor management negotiations but they walked out again on August 6, charging that the company had reneged on earlier promises of improved working conditions.

Hyundai Motor, a member of the Hyundai group, shut its sprawling Ulsan plant on August 6, citing difficulty in getting auto parts.

In the southern industrial city of Changwon, the state-run Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Co. was on August 6 in the seond day of stoppage with 1,000 workers continuing a sit-down, demanding better financial benefits.

* * * * *

As of August 1, production lines had been paralyzed for several days at 21 work sites across south Korea as some 21,000 workers continued sit-in protest or strikes for the betterment of living conditions.

On July 31 alone all-night sit-ins were staged at more than 10 business firms.

More than 1,500 workers of the Taegwang Industrial Company, a textile firm, continued their fifth day sit-in strike on July 31, raising a 20-point demand including dissolution of a company trade union and a 25 percent wage increase.

In the southern port city of Pusan, more than 700 workers of the Kukje CC, a shoe-making factory, downed their tools for the fourth consecutive day and continued their sit-in on July 31, demanding that a 16-point demand be met including the abolition of discrimination between the management staffers and shoe workers.

Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Corp. and Sesin Precision Co. have suspended operation on July 31 as workers continued sit-in protests for more wages, better conditions and shorter working hours.

Some 2,000 production line workers, holing up inside the company, set up barricades at the entrance to keep other people from entering their sit-in site.

Some 400 employees at the Korean Shipping and Engineering Corp. and 100 at Sesin Precision Co. continued an over-night sit-in at their work site.

In the southwestern city of Kwangju, 90 employees of Insong Textile Co. held sit-in protest for the sixth consecutive day on July 30.

Some 100 workers of Sammyon Stainless Co. also went on strike on July 30.

Those who joined in sit-in protests or picketings include: About 900 workers at Kyongwon Machinery Co. in Puchon, Kyonggi Province, Taewoong Machinery Co., Yongyang Confectionary, Shin Daehan Electric Industrial Co. and Pogang Chemical Co. in Puchon.

Labour disputes are spreading to small- and medium-sized industrial and transportation companies.

Included on the list of companies in labor dispute are the Taejin Call Taxi Co. in Seoul, the Songjin Enterprise in Inchon, the Samik Shipping Co. in Pusan, the Dongnam Remicon in Masan, the Uisong Taxi Co. in Andong, the Shanny Confectionary C. in Songnam and the Korea Zinc Co. in Ulsan.

Workers at these firms, numbering 200 to 500 respectively, are staging sit-ins or strikes at their workshops, demanding wage hikes, better working conditions and disbandment of puppet labor union controlled by the management.

# United Dissident Body Renews Bid for Democracy

The National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, a pan-national united opposition organization, on Aug. 4 adopted an eight-point resolution to more powerfully carry out a democratization campaign to choose a president through their own efforts.

In its national general conference held in downtown Seoul Aug. 4 the main speaker of the NCDC said, "the June 29 announcement (by Roh Tae Woo) is dual in nature – a victory gained by people's struggle and a tactical retreat by the military dictatorship aimed at calming down the fighting of the popular masses."

"Therefore, the goal of the NCDC for the latter half of this year should be to focus on 'pan-national struggles' and 'an election revolution through positive participation in it," he said.

The conference was participated in by joint standing representatives, regional representatives and members of the executive commitee, more than 600 in all, including Kim Young Sam, president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, Kim Dae Jung, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, Moon Ik Hwan, chairman of the United Popular Movement for Democracy and Unification (these three are advisors to the NCDC), the Rev. Park Hyung Gyu, Kye Hyun Je, Song Gon Ho, Yang Sung Shik and other leaders of dissident groups from various strata who belong to the strongest united dissident body in south Korea's recent history.

The NCDC defined the latter half of this year as a period of negotiation for a democratic constitution (August); that of a nationwide election (September to October); and that of a presidential election (December). It set forth concrete tasks to expand the organization, taking into consideration regional and sectional differences, in order to enable the masses to actively join in the body; to strengthen anti-government struggles through political and other meetings; to develop election struggles through clean election by choosing a single presidential candidate and establish an interim government for the sake of a fair election.

The pan-national dissident coalition in its eight-point resolution adopted at the conference demanded: 1) immediate release of democratic figures under detention; 2) political neutrality of the military; 3) formation of a neutral government which is to be backed by broad segments of people.

The NCDC also set forth a programme for a new constitution, salient points of which were: 1) guarantee of discussion on the reunification issue; 2) deletion of general reservation clauses in the provisions for the basic rights of people; 3) stipulation of the right to resistance; and 4) guarantee of the right of civilians not to be tried by a military court.

## Demand Rights

(Continued from page 4)

since Chun's July 1 announcement, more than 100 new labor unions have been formed, some of them in the nation's 10 largest corporations, which long had been union-free.

Police have reported more than 75 illegal sit-ins, boycotts, strikes and other organized protests at taxi companies, garment factories, electronics assembly lines, coal mines, shipping companies and heavy industry plants.

And Justice Ministry officials have warned that if labor's new assertiveness gets out of hand, triggering the kind of workplace unrest that erupted after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee in 1979, police will be forced to crack down on dissidents and order the arrest of people like Woo.

The plea of the South Korean worker is hardly new. Hundreds of the political prisoners recently released in the government's new amnesty program or still in jail as hard-core subversives were convicted on charges of labor activism, and Amnesty International, has long childed Chun's government for abusing workers' rights.

The United Nation's International Labor Organization was equally critical of working conditions in South Korea in a report last year which said that the country has the highest incidence of industrial accidents in the world.

During the past seven years and during the similarly repressive regime of the late President Park Chung Hee, a powerful underground network of labor activism has grown up in Seoul's heavily industrialized factory districts and in other cities with large blue-collar populations.

One of the most graphic examples of such activism is at the Urban Industrial Mission in Seoul's blue-collar Yongdongpo neighborhood–the same Presbyterian Church-funded office where Woo and her co-workers formed their Dismissed Workers Association.

During one typical evening class, a dozen workers who had already put in at least a 12-hour shift on assembly lines or in garment factories sat around a classroom and began by singing Korean protest songs.

One song concluded, "When the president's puppy catches cold, it goes to a hospital. But when we are sick and dying, we must simply endure.

Woo and four other employees who also were recently dismissed from the same electronics assembly company gave a more personal account of what workers' rights groups call "suppression of labor" under Chun.

Problems at the factory, where about 600 assembly-line workers produce thousands of satellite antenna dishes for sale in the United States, began on March 20, the workers said, when a young girl, suspected of covert labor organizing, was fired on the spot.

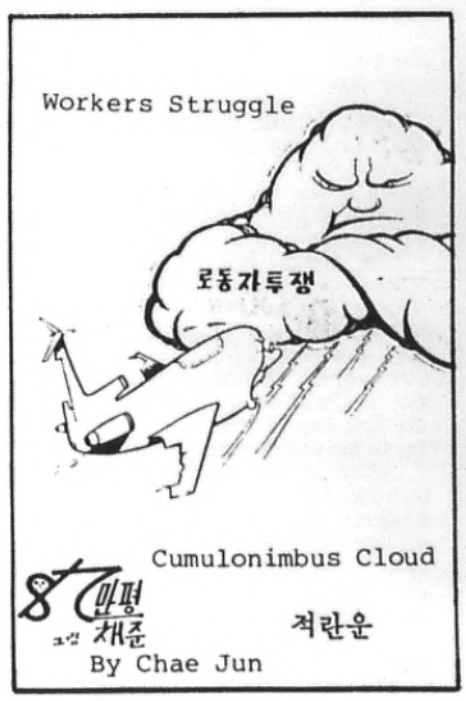
The other employees were so angered by the firing that they stopped working for 20 minutes. Stunned by so militant an act, the factory foremen summoned the president of the company, who personally visited the factory floor and heard the workers' complaints.

Wages, which average about $5 for a 13-hour work day, were too low, they told the president. Dust in the packing rooms was making them cough. They requested higher wages and fans, along with permission to appoint a worker representative to negotiate improvements with management. And the president promised to look into it.

Ten days later, Woo, who was among the assembly-line workers who presented their case to the president, was summoned to his office. There, she was confronted with her employment record that showed she had been dismissed from other companies on suspicion of labor activism.

Nearly a month after she was fired, two other assembly-line workers were dismissed simply for inquiring about what had happened to Woo, the workers said.

Now, these employees have been instrumental in forming the new association, and they said that they plan to use the atmosphere created by Chun's reforms to fight–not only for their own jobs but for those of the more than 1,000 other workers that the Labor Ministry confirms have been fired since 1980 on suspicion of labor activism. The workers do not trust the government to carry through with its promises on labor reform and say that, in any case, they must struggle to be reinstated.



# Korean Nationals Here Oppose Proposed Revision to "Alien Registration Law"

The meeting of representatives of Korean residents in Japan against a partial amendment to the "Alien Registration Law" by the Japanese government was held on Aug. 4 at the No. 1 Dietmen's Hall of the House of Representatives in Tokyo.

The meeting was participated in by Vice Chairmen Pak Chae Ro, So Man Sul, and Ho Jong Man of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), Ha Chang Ok, director of the Social Affairs Department of the Chongryun CSC and representatives of each prefectural Chongryun headquarters including those from Tokyo and Osaka – some 160 in all.

Despite a mounting demand for a radical revision to the "Alien Registration Law", the Japanese authorities attempt to submit a "bill for a partial amendment to the law" to the current extraordinary Diet session.

The main points of the proposed bill of the Japanese authorities are: 1) to obligate resident foreigners to be fingerprinted only once and: 2) to replace the present pocket-size alien registration certificate with a laminated plastic card.

The proposed bill falls far short of the demand of resident foreigners regarding the "Alien Registration Law."

The fingerprinting system itself is denigrating and discriminating in its nature and violates human rights.

This question is not how many times they are fingerprinted. The fingerprinting system is a system for treating foreigners as potential criminals.

In the proposed bill the present certificate is to be replaced by a laminated plastic card on grounds of greater convenience in carrying. The replacement of the certificate by a laminated plastic card makes it possible to computerize the control of foreigners. It aims only to strengthen its control on resident foreigners, in particular, resident Koreans.

At the meeting, Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro made a report.

Referring to the unreasonable points of the proposed amendment bill, he said:

"Utilizing the 'Alien Registration Law', the Japanese government has suppressed the resident Koreans. It intends to strengthen its control on resident Koreans more than at present, by revising the 'Alien Registration Law.' "

He strongly urged the Japanese government to abolish the fingerprinting system, the obligation to carry the alien registration certificate at all times and the harsh punishments to violators of the law.

Vice Chairman Pak was followed by four speakers. They were Inaba Seiichi, a Japan Socialist Party member of House of Representatives; Mishima Shizuo, director of the education and cultural department of Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan); Nakamura Iwao, a Clean Government Party member of the House of Representatives, and Goto Shojiro, a lawyer.

Follow their comments:

"Even if foreigners are fingerprinted only once, the fact of fingerprinting remains the same. The police authorities abuse the fingerprinting system for the purpose of criminal investigation. We will do our best for a radical change in the bill." (Mr. Inaba)

"The fingerprinting system is a symbol of racial discrimination and we can't find such an example in other countries. We should not forget what fingerprinting means. When we look back on the history of aggression against Korea, we can not allow this discriminatory law." (Mr. Mishima)

"The present law is based on the standpoint of the police authorities who are concerned only about controlling foreigners. The police character of this law should be exposed." (Mr. Nakamura)

A petition was adopted at the meeting demanding a radical change in the law and immediate cancellation of the proposed bill.

After the meeting, the Chongryun vice chairmen and other attendants visited the speaker and the president of both houses, the Cabinet Secretariat and the Ministry of Justice separately to present petitions.

Representatives of students who have become 16 years visited the speaker of House of Representatives and explained their stand on the "Alien Registration Law," in particular, how they felt when they were fingerprinted and treated like criminals.

**Representatives of the Korean students demanded the radical change in the law in an interview with the speaker of the House of Representatives on Aug. 4.**

# Korean Soccer Team Here Defeats High Ranking Japanese Team

**A Korean player making a forward pass**

The football team of Korean residents in Japan beat the Japanese team "Zennikku" 3-1 on Aug. 1, in a match which demonstrated their superb football skills to the Japanese football world again.

The match, held at the Yokohama Mitsusawa Stadium in Kanagawa Prefecture, was a significant game for the new generation of young Korean players who now make up the team. They have now proved that they have the necessary skill and determination to maintain the fine record that Korean football in Japan has built up over the years.

Although Zennikku is a strong team, coming fourth in the Japan Soccer League and fielding some foreign players, the Koreans dominated the game from the outset scoring their first goal only four minutes into the first half. After scoring they kept up the pressure and repeated attacks on the Japanese goal.

The star of the match was Kim Jong Sung, a young graduate of Choson University. After conceding a goal to Zennikku he spearheaded a blitz on the Japanese goal and scored two sensational goals.

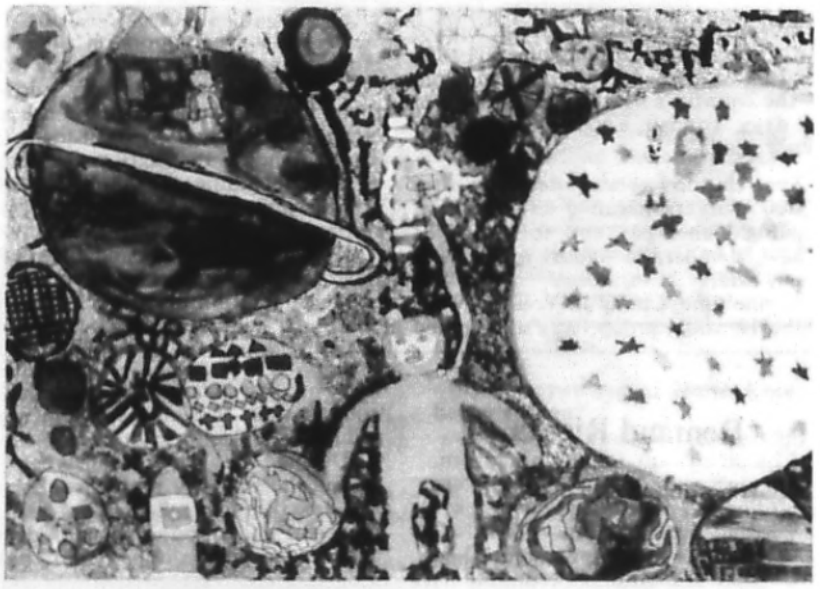
His first goal came in the first half and was a classic. Being a swift footed player he dribbled up the field, lobbed the ball over the heads of defenders and ran through to swerve the keeper and bang the ball into the right hand corner of the net. His second goal in the second half was no less inspiring.

The Korean Soccer Team in Japan was formed in 1961 by graduates from Choson University in Tokyo and 12 Korean high schools in the major cities of Japan. In more than 700 games the Korean players have helped to improve friendship and sportsmanship with the Japanese.

The "Korean Soccer Team in Japan" is now well known to the Japanese soccer world and has an awesome reputation. However, they are barred from the Japanese Soccer League because of their DPRK nationality and their numerous victories over top Japanese teams are not officially recorded. Their average ratio of victories is about 95%.

The match with Zennikku showed that there are a lot of great players among the new generation that now makes up the Korean team.

# Korean Students Display Artistic Talent



**"Space Travel" (water-color) by Li Tae Su, 4th grader of the Yokohama Korean Primary School.**

Korean school students carried off 99 prizes including 8 golds, 22 silvers and 66 bronzes at the 17th World Juvenile Painting Contest held here in July.

This year the Korean students, who have been participating in the contest since 1985, submitted 216 entries. Their contribution in previous years have already earned them a reputation for being very daring without losing their traditional aesthetic sense.

The criterion for judgement was focused not only on artistic ability but on how freely originality and imagination were expressed in the paintings. The competition was restricted to participants aged from 3-15.

There were 33,888 entries from 103 countries with prizes being awarded to 13,167 of the paintings.

This contest, the largest of its kind in the world, was sponsored by the cultural project foundation of Nippon Television Corporation and the Biiku Cultural Conference under the auspices of the Education Ministry of Japan, the Yomiuri Shimbun and others.

The Korean children who submitted entries this year have had their artistic skills developed at Korean schools in Japan which are promoted by Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). At these schools the children receive a democratic national education second to none.

# Preparations for Pyongyang Film Festival

Preparations are now successfully going on in Pyongyang for "The First Pyongyang Film Festival of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries" to be held in Pyongyang from September 1 to 13 this year.

The People's Palace of Culture which will be the main venue of the festival is being wonderfully arranged for the festival and the Kaeson Cinema House has been built at the foot of Moran Hill. And facilities for projection and viewing at the cinema houses in the city are being readjusted on modern lines.

The preparatory committee of the festival has finished the designing of the emblem, badge, banner and tower of the festival and is successfully carrying on work to smoothly ensure simultaneous translation and introduction of foreign films which will be presented to the festival. Besides, hotels and modern public service establishments have been arranged for foreign guests who will visit the DPRK to participate in the festival.

The festival is now drawing great interest of the Korean people and the world's people as it is the first one to be organized by non-aligned and other developing countries under the slogan of "For independence, friendship and peace".

In the future such a film festival will be regularly organized once in two-three years.

More than 100 feature films, documentaries and animated cartoons will be presented to the festival from scores of countries.

The festival will take place, divided into the competition and non-competition groups and a film fair be open during the festival.

The film festival competition will be participated in by feature films, shorts, all kinds of documentary films, animated cartoons, paper-fold and toy films.

Prizes will be awarded to excellent films highly estimated at the competition.

In the forthcoming Pyongyang Film Festival a symposium will be held on the subject "For the development of national film in the non-aligned and other developing countries."

## NEW FILM

## *"Great Bosom" (Story of S. Korean Nationalist Kim Gu)*

Kim Gu in the film

A new film titled "Great Bosom" produced recently in the DPRK has won a high reputation among the people there.

The film directed by O Byon Jo, a Merited Artist, and written by Kim Young Ju, depicts the life of Mr. Kim Gu, a prominent south Korean nationalist, in his later years. In order to prevent a national split, he was willing to ally even with the communists, of whom they had been extremely critical.

Kim Gu (1876-1949) was born at Haeju, South Hwanghae Province. He sought asylum in Shanghai after the March 1 Popular Uprising of 1919. He founded the Korean Independent Party in 1928; the Korean National Party in 1935; elected president of the Provisional Government in 1944 in Shanghai. Just after the liberation he came back to south Korea and became the vice chairman of the House of Democrats and then the vice president of the General Headquarters for National Liberation. In 1948 he visited Pyongyang to attend a north-south joint conference. In 1949 he was shot to death by a second lieutenant of the south Korean army. In 1962 the "ROK" order of merit for national foundation was posthumously awarded to the late Kim Gu. The following is the gist of the film:

After the liberation of the country, the U.S. which occupied south Korea submitted the Korean issue to the UN and planned a separate election for a separate government in south Korea.

On the other hand, the north made a proposal to form a unified democratic government in Korea through the independent efforts of the Korean people.

The south Korean people opposed the U.S. attempt and started to move toward the reunification of their country. However, the U.S. suppressed the south Korean people and tried to establish a separate government headed by Syngman Rhee.

President Kim Il Sung (then General Kim Il Sung) proposed to hold a north-south joint conference in Pyongyang to prevent a separate election and contribute to the reunification of the country.

A number of south Korean celebrities went to Pyongyang to attend the conference. They included not only leftists but also representatives of the middle-of-the-road political parties.

Kim Gu, a ultra-rightist nationalist, received an invitation but he hesitated to participate in the conference.

During the colonial days he established the Shanghai Provisional Government, and he was a well known anti-communist. However, at last he decided to go to Pyongyang, as he wanted to prevent a national split.

In difiance of various obstruction and even threats by the U.S. and others, he went to Pyongyang, though he was late in arriving in Pyongyang. He was welcomed there more than he had expected.

General Kim Il Sung interrupted the conference to welcome Mr. Kim Gu and appreciated his coming as a patriotic act.

At the conference the General set forth new tacks for independent national construction and for the formation of a national unification front. His report based on a broader view and national pride had a great impact on Kim Gu.

During his stay in Pyongyang, Kim Gu received care in various ways extended by the General.

Though he was very busy, the General visited Kim Gu where he stayed and had talked with him till late at night. When a mass rally was held, Kim Gu was invited to it as a member of the presidium.

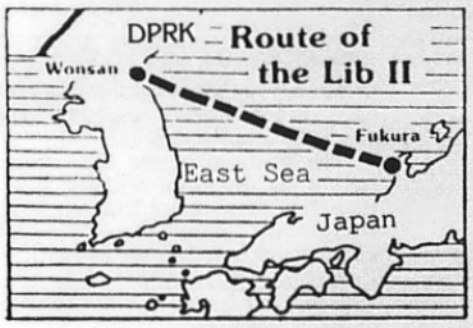
Kim Gu paid a visit to Mangyongdae, the birth place of the General, where he saw an old hatched house of the General and was surprised at it. He was touched by the fact that the General's grandfather was still working on the fields.

He also visited the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School, where the bereaved children of communists and nationalists were receiving education cared for by the state. He was moved and tears flowed down his cheeks.

Kim Gu began to get rid of his prejudice against communism and at last made up his mind to follow the road of the General.

He decided to present the General with the seal of the Shanghai Provisional Government, which he cherished as his most valuable thing.

# Japanese Lady Leaves for DPRK to Sail Ancient Trade Route




**The route of the Lib II taken by Ms Kobayashi and other crew members.**

The first Japanese woman to sail alone across the Pacific left on Aug. 8 for the DPRK attempting to retrace an ancient trade route, the Palhae trade route, between Japan, the Korean Peninsula and China.

Kobayashi Noriko, 41, and four crew members set sail on Aug. 8 in the yatch Lib II from Fukura Port on the Noto Peninsula in Ishikawa Prefecture. They are scheduled to arrive at Wonsan Port in the DPRK on Aug. 12 after the 740 km crossing.

The crew members are Captain Kojima Atsuo, 49, Yamamoto Mika, 23, Ito Masato, 36, and Yoshida Megumi, 17, a high school student.

The Palhae Kingdom, extended over most of present day the north-eastern part of the Korean Peninsula and northeast China between the late 7th and 10th centuries.

During this period there were approximately 45 exchange missions between Palhae and Japan and this had a great influence on Japanese culture.

The Japanese crew members will stay in the DPRK for one week, where they will visit the port where ships departed from Palhae on missions to Japan. They will also visit ruins of the ancient kingdom and meet historians who specialize in this period. They also plan to meet people concerned with marine sports while they are in the DPRK.

The Lib II will depart from Wonsan on Aug. 18 and arrive back at Fukura Port on Aug. 22.

In addition to her solo cruise across the Pacific, Ms Kobayashi has also sailed the route taken by Japanese envoys to China during the Tang Dynasty. She has also sailed around Japan following an old trade route used during the Edo Period.

The sail to Wonsan in the DPRK will be her 17th voyage.

Ms Kobayashi said: "From ancient times Japan has had close relations with Korea. Through my sailing I would like to think of promotion of exchange of people and culture between the two countries.

"Unless the sea is calm we will not be able to sail. But, by retracing the ancient exchange route, I would like to contribute to the peace and friendship of both countries," she added.

(Continued from page 1)

by scrapping all U.S. military bases and withdrawing all U.S. troops together with their nuclear weapons from south Korea," he stressed.

The government of the DPRK on July 23 advanced proposals on phased military reduction, U.S. troops withdrawal, conversion of the Demilitarized Zone into a peace zone, holding of multinational disarmament negotiations, etc.

After the proposal was made public, many countries and public figures have expressed full support to it.

Mr. G. Dashudaba, vice minister of foreign affairs of Mongolia at an interview with a reporter supported the DPRK government statement, the KCNA reported on July 29.

Answering a question of the reporter, he said, "We consider that the new proposal of the DPRK, like its previous proposals, confirms the sincerity of its desire and resolution to quell the explosive situation on the Korean Peninsula and promote an early solution of the Korean question and the peacefull reunification of Korea."

"The realization of this new initiative will contribute to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula where the situation is strained and in the Asian-Pacific region," he continued.

Meanwhile, the secretary general of the Japan Socialist Party made public a press statement supporting the statement of the DPRK, according to the July 28 issue of the Shakai Shimpo, organ of the JSP.

Mr. Yamaguchi Tsuruo, secretary general of the largest opposition party in Japan, attributing the aggravated tension on the Korean Peninsula to the presence of more than 40,000 U.S. troops in south Korea and the large-scale U.S.-south Korea joint military exercises staged every year, said that the realization of the proposal would greatly contribute to detente on the peninsula and its independent and peaceful reunification.

"More than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea endanger peace on the Korean Peninsula as well as in Japan and the rest of Asia," he stressed.

Mr. Yamaguchi also noted that since the Armistice Agreement signed in 1953 between the DPRK and the USA is not an agreement for preventing a war, the tense situation and danger in which another war may break out any time are prevailing in Korea.

"The recent proposal for military reduction offered under such condition is, indeed, a concrete and realistic one," he continued.

On July 27, a speaker of the national assembly of Tanzania supported the DPRK proposal for arms reduction.

Mr. Adam Sapi Mkwawa, in a press statement made public on the day, pointed out that the DPRK proposal to open a decisive phase in removing the root cause of a war from the Korean Peninsula and promoting its peaceful reunification is an important initiative for easing tensions on the peninsula and maintaining and consolidating world peace.

The July 23 proposal of the DPRK government was also supported in a solidarity message sent by the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

In the message, the WFTU warmly welcomed the proposal, and demanded south Korea and the United States to give a positive response to the proposal.

## *FM Talks Proposal*

**(Continued from page 1)**

disarmament negotiations in Geneva was also put forward. It presumed the participation of the U.S. in the negotiations as a party concerned.

After the July 23 proposal was made public, the U.S. and the south Korean side negatively responded to it, insisting that talks should be held only between the north and the south, "on the principle of national self-determination."

The south Korean authorities on Aug. 3 published a statement of the foreign ministry and clarified their stand on the DPRK proposal.

In the statement they ignored the proposal for multinational disarmament negotiations and contended that if the "pending problems" between the north and the south were to be solved, it would be necessary to resume the "suspended dialogues," and proposed to hold talks between the foreign ministers of the north and the south to discuss such issues as "the conclusion of a non-aggression agreement," "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition."

The DPRK proposal this time, though claiming that the south Koreans "mean to exploit them for the purpose of perpetuating the division of the country and the nation", welcomed "in principle" their proposal to have a dialogue "proceeding from the invariable stand to bridge over the difficulties lying in the way of national reunification through dialogue and negotiations."

### Pressing Need for Talks

The Aug. 6 statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry was another evidence of Pyongyang's recognition of a pressing need to ease acute tensions between the north and the south.

The problem of the arms reduction cannot be discussed without U.S. participation since more than 43,000 U.S. troops are stationed together with about 1,000 nuclear weapons in south Korea. Also the south Korean army is virtually put under operational control of a U.S. army general.

Though Pyongyang's stand on U.S. participation in talks was not changed in principle in the statement, it is notable that Pyongyang proposed to hold two-way talks on "other issues" within the nation which are related to national reunification, along with three-way talks between the north and the south with U.S. participation on the issue of disarmament.

Since Pyongyang has virtually accepted the demands of the U.S. and south Korean side on the preconditions on north-south talks, Washington and Seoul will be forced to accede to, or, at least, show a positive response, to Pyongyang's proposal.

## *Olympics*

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event be shared to our side.

This is seen as a manifestation of the efforts to narrow down the differences on the matter of sharing out sports events and bring about a progress at the talks.

It goes without saying that the "adjusted proposal" differs little from the former one and is still far from our demand for co-hosting.

Furthermore, the last joint meeting failed even to discuss many important issues awaiting solution.

It is hard to understand that the IOC proposed conditional talks insisting that even a working-level meeting be convened after the "adjusted proposal" is accepted.

Now the world people hope that the Lausanne joint meeting will take an unprecedentedly epoch-making measure in the history of the Olympic movement so that the 24th Olympic Games may truly contribute to the sound development of the Olympic movement and the realization of the cause of the reunification of bisected Korea.

In this connection, the DPRK Olympic Committee, considering that the long standing Lausanne joint meeting sould bear fine fruit, demands that the fifth joint meeting be held at an early date before Sep. 17 without any condition attached.

At the fifth joint meeting the parties to the talks should advance concrete proposals and have earnest negotiations not only on the issue of sports events but on important matters which are closely related to this, such as the title of the Games, the formation of the organizing committee, the opening and closing ceremonies and television rights, so as to find a solution to break the deadlock in the talks.

The DPRK Olympic Committee will bring forward a corresponding proposal on the basis of consideration of the "adjusted proposal" put forward by the International Olympic Committee.

We hope that the International Olympic Committee and the south Korean side will affirmatively respond to our sincere efforts to call the fifth joint meeting as early as possible and discuss and decide on overall matters concerning the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games in the north and the south.

# Int'l Confab on Nuke-Free World Held in Japan

An international conference, part of the World Conference for a Nuclear-Free World sponsored by the Japan Congress Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikin), was held Aug. 2-3 in Hiroshima, Japan.

Some 100 people participated, including 34 delegates from 13 nations and regions and two international organizations.

Mr. Maeno Ryo, a representative of Gensuikin, in his opening address stressed that nuclear arms and mankind cannot coexist. He also stressed the need for a worldwide cooperation for the abolition of nuclear armaments.

After the address, various topics concerning nuclear problem were discussed.

Nam Si U, head of the delegation of a peace organization of the DPRK, made a speech on the prevailing situation on the Korean Peninsula.

In the speech he pointed out that there still exists the danger of nuclear war on the peninsula when the world trend is moving towards global arms reduction specifying the elements of danger such as the presence of more than 40,000 strong U.S. troops and some 1,000 nuclear weapons in south Korea and provocative Team Spirit joint military exercises.

The total explosive power of these nuclear weapons is 1,000 times greater than that of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima 42 years ago, he said.

He also noted that more than half of some 1,800 nuclear weapons the U.S. deploys on the Asian ground are concentrated on south Korea.

Noting that the DPRK government has put forward various proposals in order to root out the danger of a nuclear war, he urged Washington and Seoul to positively respond to the recent proposal of Pyongyang for a massive phased reduction of armed forces of the north and the south and U.S. troops withdrawal.

He also appealed to the participants of the conference and people all over the world to extend deep understanding and warm support to the DPRK's arms reduction proposal.

The international conference closed on Aug. 3 after adopting a resolution demanding total abolition of nuclear weapons.

Gensuikin held other international meetings from Aug. 4 to 6 in Hiroshima and from Aug. 7 to 9 in Nagasaki.

Forty-two years ago, in the closing days of the Pacific War between Japan and the United States, the world's first atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, and tens of thousands of people were killed instantly and even today many survivors are still suffering from the after-effect of radiation.

**An international conference, part of the World Conference for a Nuclear-Free World sponsored by Gensuikin, was held in Hiroshima, Japan.**

**Asian Buddhists march on a downtown street in Ulan Ude City, the USSR, on July 23, demanding a total ban on nuclear weapons.**

## *Buddhists*

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campaigns, to demand a total ban of nuclear weapons.

A total of approximately 16,000 signatures which were collected during the march will be submitted to the UN Nuclear Disarmament Commission and to the ABCP Disarmament Commission.

The opening ceremony of the peace march was held on July 3 at the Pohyon Temple in Korea, participated in by Pak Tae Ho, chairman of the Korean Buddhists Federation, G. Lubsantseren, secretary general of the ABCP, high ranking officials of Chondoist, Christian organizations and Buddhist believers.

Chairman Pak Tae Ho, noting that the Korean Buddhists Federation is making positive efforts to realize the proposal advanced by the government of the DPRK to convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, expressed firm support to the struggle of the European socialist countries, believers and peoples in the Balkan Peninsula and in other regions of Europe to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in their regions.

The peace marchers participated in various peace programmes organized by the ABCP headquarters in these countries.

A peace rally was held at the Gaandan Monastery in Ulan Bator on July 20 with the participation of hundreds of Buddhist believers and citizens, including the Most Venerable Khambo Lama Gaadan and officials of the ABCP headquarters.

Chairman Pak Tae Ho of the DPRK Buddhists Federation and Chairman Chang Tae Song of the Korean Buddhist Federation in Japan in their speeches at the rally noted the extremely dangerous situation being created on the Korean Peninsula owing to the nuclear armament policy of the U.S. and stressed that the Korean Peninsula should be converted into a nuclear-free peace zone by making the U.S. withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea so as to maintain peace in Korea and in other parts of Asia.

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